# WILMINGTON

Ports Caswell and Campbell Abandoned by the Rebels.

The Works at Smith's Island, Smithville and Reeves' Point Also Abandoned.

Those Places Occupied by the Navy.

General Terry Reported by the Rebels Advancing on Wilmington.

Our Forces Shelling the Rebels at Battery Gatlin,

retary Stanton to General Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1805.

General Dix, New York:-The following telegram has been received by this nt from Lieutenant General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, GENERAL SEART TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CITY POINT, Va. Jan. 23, 1865. LOD. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War :ne of my staff has just returned from Fort Fishe th despatches from General Terry, from which I extrac

all, and abandoned them and the works to one hundred and sixty-two. A large ties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot

rival of Wounded Soldiers from Port isher—Our Gunboats at Work in Cape

thus:-Twelve officers and one hundred and seven

m killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and

car River. m Fort Fisher, bringing four hundred and forty-five maded soldiers to the Medical Director. She reports up Cape Fear river, and were engaged in shelling woods on both sides, in order to dislodge the enemy.

Il in the historic assault of Sunday, the 15th inst., on Fort Fisher, arrived in this city last evening in charge ed. Lieutenant Sanford will proceed with the at dead to New Hampshire this afternoon, where sing obsequies await the memory of this gifted or, fallen in defence of the republic.

# REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Fall of Fort Fisher. Persons from Wilmington say that the version of the ster at Fort Fisher which states that the fort was taken by surprise, at least so far as the garrison is con-

worwhelmed by numbers, Bragg having failed to re-ters the force of the assault by an attack on the enemy's rear. There have been some recent dispositions of our forces in the South and West, details of which are inad-GENERAL TERRY WAITING FOR SHERWAY

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.]
It will be recollected that refugees from Savannah, who sched Charleston on the 17th, stated that Sherman had ment one of his corps to cooperate in the attack upon ment to renew active operations. GENERAL TERRY ADVANCING ON WILMINGTON.

Private advices by the train last night state that the Fankees were shelling our forces near Battery Gatlin, or Journal furnishes all the particulars which have as yet ention of General Lee's brief despatch.

It says that the Yankees succeeded in making a lodgment with their infantry force, said to have been me eighteen thousand strong, on the river be tween Sugar Loaf and Fort Fisher, where they at once commenced intreaching. This lodgment was made probably on Friday night. Up to ten o'clock on Sunday night matters were reported satisfactory by our military sathorities; but within probably half an hour afterwards the enemy made a furious assault on Fort Fisher and

Supreme Court-Circuit.

Before Judge Leonard.

Jan. 18.—Charles Larson vs. The Tradesmen's Bank. his was an action to recover a certificate of indebted and of April, 1863, in the city of Philadelphia, and which
was subsequently traced to the possession of the bank.

From the evidence it appeared that on above date plainsuff lort the note, and that he immediately advertised it
in three papers; that he wrote to Washington to have In three papers; that he wrote to Washington to have payment of it stopped. In the course of time, when the sole was sent to the Treasury, payment was refused upon it, and the authorities there notified the plaintiff, who at once demanded its restitution by the bank. This was refused, and hence the action, the bank asserting that they had purchased, it in good fasth from a customer. Plaintiff testided that on the list of April he was in the city of Philadelphia; that he had been in a lager beer saloon, and bad taken two drinks; he paid for the first, and when about to pay fer the second he discovered that he was mirus his pocketbook, which contained two hundred dollars in bank bills, some notes of hand, and the certificate of indebtedness in question.

For the defence, Anthony Halsey, cashier of the bank, testified that the certificate had been purchased from a castomer of the bank for fifteen years, Mr. Wm. Swanton. On the occasion of its being brought to the bank Swanton inquired if they would purchase it, that he had an interest in it, as the holder of it was a tenant of his, from whom he was anxious to get his rent; the holder of it was a tenant of his, from whom he was anxious to get his rent; the holder of it was unknown to the witness, and he had never seen him before or since; did not know where Mr. Swanton lived, but he had still a small balance to his favor in the bank; they had purchased the note in good faith, and was surprised when its payment was refused.

The Court directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the certificate was made payable to bearer, the blank not having been filled by the plaintiff to make it payable to order; it was therefore negotiable in the same manner as a bank bill.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Sherman's freedmen, at the Cooper Institute, this even-ing, Wm. Cullen Bryant will preside, and the following emen will address the meeting;—Rev. Joseph lob, D. D.; Rev. Jonns King, D. D., recently re-d from Athens, Greece; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; E. Dodge, Esq., and others.

### IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Parliament-Inquiry Ordered Respect-ing the Release of the St. Albans Raid-Judge Coursel Suspended, &c. Quanc, Jan. 24., 1865.

ornment was sustained by a large majority, and the con-duct of the Southern refugees in Canada strongly de-nounced. A determination was expressed to stop the to the release of the St. Albans raiders and the miss priation of the money restored them; also, to inquire inte the conduct of Justice Coursel and the Chief of Police

QUEEEC, Jan. 24, 1865. In Parliament to-day Mr. Galt, the Finance Ministe brought down a message from his Excellency the Gover nor General, transmitting the estimates for the curren year, in which is included some fifty thousand dollars in gold to make good the money improperly surrendered in the case of the St. Albans raiders and claimed by the

The Case of Burley, the Raider. TORONTO, Jan. 24, 1865. The Burley habeas corpus case occupied all day. The ecision will be given on Friday morning.

#### **NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.**

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1865. nphis, have arrived here, the former with fourteen

aundred and twenty-six bales for Cincinnati.

On the 21st a detachment of our troops from Memphis ressed the river and attacked a band of guerillas as Mound City, killing and wounding the captain and ave others, without the loss of a man on od

The Army.
ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WM. B. TIBBITTS.
General William B. Tibbitts, of Major General Sherievening, and is stopping at the Astor House. General Tibbitts was recently promoted from the colonelcy of (Griswold) cavalry, to be a brigadier general, for services of both a prolonged and patriotic character. At the outcaptain in the memorable Old Second New York Volum captain in the memorable Old Second New York Volun-teer Infantry, Colonel (new General) Joseph B. Carr, and served in all the actions wherein that command parti-cipated, from Big Bethel up to Bristow Station, Chancel-lorsville and subsequent actions, in all of which he dis-played great energy and daring, and for which he was promoted to be major. The term of service (two years) of his regiment expiring, General Tibbitts proceeded to Troy and raised a splendid regiment of cavalry, and again took the field in the valley of the Shenandouh under Sheridan, where he returns to-morrow a general officer of the volunteer service, to which he has been so long a credit.

The following named officers compose the staff of Gene nt Charles Benjamin, Acting Amistant Adju-

meral.
in James S. Graham, Acting Inspector Gene
e Benjamin S. Caklin, Surgeon-in-Chief.
Lemant Schoonmaker, Provost Marshal.
lemant Thomas Collins, Aid-de-Camp.
lemant Dorsey, Brigade Cummisary.
lanana Weimore, Brigade Quartermaster.

in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, is no made up of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers Michigan, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It is at present commanded by Brigadier General E. S. Bragg, formerly captain in the Sixth Wiscons n. The brigade has produced three general officers—namely, its present commander, Brigadier General Lucius Fairchild, now Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and Brigadier General S. Meredith.

THE DRAFT ENROLMENT. enrolment for the coming draft is nearly comhave all been discharged. A large reduction in the num ber of day clerks will also be made in a few days. No orders have as yet been issued by Provost Marshal General Hays in relation to the coming draft; but, from the slow progress of recruiting at present, the little hope of filling the queta before the time de for the drawing to take place.

THE QUOTA OF NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24, 1868. We have just received information from Washington that our State quota is 11,695, instead of over 18,000, as at first announced.

General Hancock were not credit d to the quota of the county, and that this fact ought to keep our recruits out of that corps; but we are pleased to hear that this matter has been arranged, and, though the fact was as we stated the county bounty the same as others, and are credited to the county. We state this on the authority of the officer who has charge of the recruiting business for Hancock's corps in this city, Major Joan Tailoff, a veteran of the old Sixth corps, formerly connected with the gallant First

The New Jersey Legislative Dead Lock.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24, 1865.
The House of Assembly has not yet organized. They met yesterday morning and afternoon, only to adjourn. No propositions were made or votes taken. It is said the republicans have resolved to present no further propositions to compromise, and have resolved, as they have thirty votes to twenty-nine democratic votes, to proceed tend that thirty-one votes are required to make a quorum

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1865.

There were thirteen persons lost at the wreck of the Str John Franklin. The bodies of only six were recovered.

Columbia, with \$116,000 in gold.

Fire at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1865.
About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large stone building occupied by Pierce, Woolsey & Co. as a spoke factory and planing mill. The building, machinery and a large amount of manufactured stock were totally destroyed. By this fire some fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss on the stock is \$50,000, on which the insurance is \$7,500. The building was owned by R. B. Hubbard & Co., upon which there was no

The following is the weekly statement Jan. 24, 1868.

The lonowing in the weekth streement of th	e condition
the banks of this city:—	
pital stock	
ans and discounts	33,160,500
ocie	2,797,000
e from other banks	0,445,800
poelta	16.058.000
roulation	5,445,500 2,941,600 16,058,000 7,128,000

Arrivals and Departures.

### THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Poople's College—Sweeping Charges Against the New York Pire Depart-ment—The United States Senator Quesion-Investigation of the City Depart

ALBANY, Jan. 24-11 P. M. A meeting of the friends of education, called from various parts of the State, interested in the People's Col-lege, met here to-day. It was concluded that the condi-The charges made against the Fire Departm tee on Cities, at the hearing upon the Met politan Pire bill this evening, were sweeping and summary. Six presidents of insurance companies were present, with certain of the officials of the Citizens' Association attending as escort. The charges were chiefly directed against the disorders and morals of the runners or hangers on of the department, and its ex-cessive cost, which was placed at a million of dollars a ear, the result being only a system of organized rowdy sities was cited in favor of a paid fire department. Chief Engineer Decker and others replied with much spirit on the part of the department. A further hearing was postpened until two weeks hence.

of radicals are here to-night. A good deal of caucusing is in progress on State and national politics. The possible choice of a United States Senator, in case of the withdrawal of Mr. Morgan, to take the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is the eccasion of these arrivals. The radicals are frightened at the recent progress of Weed and the least the recent progress of Weed, and the idea of his possibly consenting to be all candidate for the Simula. Greeley appears here as a candidate against We'd, and causes quite a lively (canvass. Raymond or Folger will be the real candidates of the Weed men. mmittee of the Senate-Judge Munger, Senato White and Senator Humphreys-leave for New York to-

orrow (Wednesday), and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will open their sessions for investigation of the city departments on Thursday, at an office in Park

The Press Despatch. ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1865.

ment bill. The Citizens', Lorillard, Harmony, Metropo-litan, Germania and Republic Insurance Companies were represented by James M. McLean, Carlisle Norwood, R. A. Glover, E. A. Stansbury, R. Garrigue and D. F. Corry in favor of the bill. The opponents were repre-sented by the Chief Engineer and President of the New of those connected with it have no visible mean of support, and that it conduces largely to the time of the city. They claimed that a paid department controlled by a commission beyond the reach of local politics, will prove not only much more efficient and

orderly but vastly more economical.

Mr. Platt, Mr. Decker and Mr. Veeder, of Brooklyn argued, on the other hand, that the people were against any change; that the present department is efficient, respectable in character and far more economical than for by a few who want to experiment at serious cost to the people. Both sides asked for further time to prepare statistics and other facts, and further hearing was ad-

The Assembly to night was occupied in the consideration of the State Bounty bill. No progress was made.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Semate. ALBANT, Jan. 24, 1868.

To increase the rates of pilotage in New York. Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank.

BLLS NOTICED.

Relative to the inspection of buildings in New York. For the construction of the Onondaga Valley Railroad. To incorporate the New York Passenger and Baggage Authorizing the appointment of measurers in Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties.

To remove the restrictions as to lare on the Huuson River Railroad.

Amending the Brooklyn Sewerage act.

RELINIT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Regent to the University, and William H. Goodwin received seventeen and Isaac Butts seven votes.

For the regulation and government of the Park, New York.

Donating duplicate fossils to the Long Island Historical Society.

The Canada Not at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1865.
There were no signs of the steamship Canada from

the lower station at seven P. M.

General Grant's Philadelphia Home.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

From the subjoined correspondence it will be seen that General Grunt has accepted the gift of a handsome house and furniture, made by a number of private citizens of this city, and that hereafter the residence of his family will be in Philadelphia. This will prove to be a great gratification to our citizens. Until now, General Grant's home has been at Galona, Illinois. His father resides at Covington, Kentucky.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1805. Licutenant General U. S. Grant, commanding United

States Army:—
DEAR GENETA:—Having learned that Mrs. Grant was looking for and unable to obtain a house in this city, which you have concluded to make your place of residence, it affords us great pleasure to present to yourself and family a house furnished and ready in our City of Mones.

dence, it affords us great pleasure to present to yourself and family a house furnished and ready in our City of Momes.

As citizens of the United States, we beg your acceptance of this slight testimonial of the gratitude we feel, in common with all loyal citizens, for the eminent services you have rendered to the nation during its present struggle for the suppression of the rebellion, and of our appreciation of your distinguished military ability and patriotism and moral worth.

As citizens of Philadelphia, feeling that it would be a high honor to have you a fellow townsman, we present it as a token of the welcome which our entire city extends to your family, while you are still fighting the battles of the nation, and which we will most heartily extend to yourself when the war shall be over. In requesting your acceptance of the title deed, let us express the hope that, through the instrumentality of yourself and other tried and trusted heroes, the time may soon come when the blessings of Union and peace, founded on the principles of justice and freedom, shall crown the efforts now so nobly made.

That our country may come forth from the terrible ordeal stronger, better, purer and freer, is our earnest wish, and to this end we pray that God may long spare your valuable life, and continue your invaluable services for our national presperity and peace.

On behalf of the subscribers, very truly yours, GEO. H. STUART, K. C. KNIGHT, A. C. BORIE, DAVIB PEARSON, W. C. KENT, JAMES GRAHAM, Committee.

Exapquareze, ARMY of the Universe States, James Grantze, C. KNIGHT, A. E. BORIE, DAVIB PEARSON, GEORGE WHITNEY, JAMES GRAHAM, Committee.

Exapquareze, ARMY of the Universe States, James Grantze, Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen filt to present me with a house lot and clainly a borne. Ide and

C. KNIGHT, DAVIS PRARSON, GRORGE WHITNEY and JAMES GRADAM, committee:

GRATLEMS.—Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to present me with a house, lot and furniture is your beautiful city. The letter notifying me of this is just received.

It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens—gralitude, because it is evidence of a deep set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war shall go on until the Union is restored—prede that my humble efforts in no great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me.

I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored. But that that day will come, is as sure as the rising of to morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible rebellion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obe-flent servant. Lieuteant General, United States Army. The house selected is the new one, No. 2,009 Chestnut treat, which is now being furnished.

# NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Fall in the Rebel Gold Market.

Gold Only Thirty-five Hundred Per Cent Premium.

The Rebels Refuse the Currency at Any Odds.

SUFFERINGS OF HOOD'S ARMY.

Another Rebel Congressman Follows ote's Example and Expels Himself. rebel House of Representatives on the 16th instant of plying the title "treason" to some acts of certain mem-bers of the House, Mr. Smith, of Alabama, declared he which endorsed the language of the Sentinel. He has formally taken leave of the House in an address to his constituents, in which he alludes to the peace movement then and now agitating the secret sessions of the House. He says that he is not at liberty to say what the measure under debate is, and adds, "but as your representative I am under the deepest conviction that there are not one hundred men in the district who would object to it."

The Rebels Calling Us Ugly Names.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 20.]

All the blood of the Revolution of 1775 was shed to establish the right of self-government. The Revolution had no other end, meaning if it did not establish that right that it was a sanguinary farce; and yet because we chose to exercise that right we were declared rebels, and numerous herds of mercenaries, collected from all quarters of the globe, were hurled against us.

Four years of terrible, barbarous warfare, of cruelty the most savage, and wickednoss the most wanton have followed. The Yankee has disclosed himself to us and the world. Our outraged women, our homeless babes, our sons untimely slain, our blackened homes, our leagues of desolated land, our battered cities, our slaves in arms against us, our prisoners murdered in cold blood or plning year after year in Northern dungeons, all tell us what the Yankee is at heart.

The whole werld, with one voice, proclaim him a disgrace to civilization. A liar beyond all liars the earth has ever known, blood thirsty, rapacious, insolent, vain, malignant, mean and declists. His acts of confiscation are unrepealed on his statute books, his cold and brutal threat of extermination still hangs over us.

His flag is still set up as an idol in his pulpits, and his fanatical preachers still breathe threatenings and slaughter. His enormous and staly increasing dobt is unliquidated. His purpose to parcel out our inner satulifixed. His intention to ravage and despoil, to deluge all before him with bloed, and to leave nothing behind him but ashes, is still inflexible.

For the day he may seem to relent, as in Georgia, but his charity is more demoniaced than his anger; for be it

before him with bloed, and to leave nothing behind him but ashes, is still inflexible.

For the day he may seem to relent, as in Georgia, but his charity is more demoniacal than his anger; for be it known that when we submit he can strip us at his lesure, and without danger to his person. Yet we are told in Congress we can get better terms from the Yankees than from the English or the French. Oh, shame. Oh, folly! What? Believe in the Yankee now? Put faith in his promises now? Monatrous! Why he could not, if he would, make fair terms with us. His debt must be paid, and he is read who thinks that that debt must be paid, and he is read who thinks that that debt must be paid, and he is read who thinks that that debt must be paid out of the Yankee pocket when Southern land, Southern cotton, Southern tobacco, Southern rice and Southern forests of live oak, of pitch, tar and turpentine, its helpless at his mercy.

No! Better the jaw of the tiger, the fangs of the adder, the teeth of the shark, the sting of the scorpion, than the mercy and the justice of the Yankee; for where there is neither truth see humanity there can be no mercy and justice.

The Rebel Gold Market.
[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 10.]
The heavy tumble in gold during the last few days has excited no little remark. There seems to be a complete reaction from the panic which prevailed a fortnight ago in the specie market. We heard of several considerable asles of gold at forty yesterday, and the demand for sterling exchange is now very slack at thirty-five.

in the specie market. We heard of several considerable sales of gold at forty yesterday, and the demand for sterling exchange is now very slack at thirty-fave.

GOLD AT MOBLE.

[From the Mobile Register, Jan. 8.]

Everybody is running down Confederate money, yet everybody is running down Confederate money, yet everybody is straining every nerve to get it. It is so scarce as to make borrowing an object, and yet so depreciated both by borrower and lender that reason would teach that neither ought to value it.

How are depreciation and demand to be reconciled? Gold, they tell us, commands forty for one, and that is the measure of its value. Gold lies if it says so; but it is not gold that says so; it is the cowards who will neither trust God nor have faith in their country just cause. The Fankees thame us by their faith in their cause and government. With a currency and debt treble our own, and with resources to redeem them not a tithe of ours, they rate their government paper at two hundsed and twenty-five; and our patriolia, money barometer and the trust God, who can help it? We knew a put ours at forty hundred. These follies that be been reasoned with, and we have long since ceased to try it. If men are mad enough to cut their own throats, scuttle the ship that bears them up, or eat poison in their food, who can help it? We knew a man once so much beside himself with fright in a storm at sea, and in great danger of shipwreck, that he blew his brains out with a plated with fright in a storm at sea, and in great danger of shipwreck, that he blew his brains out with a plated show like a mad dog, and hunting it to its death. Yet their highest interests, not only political and civil, but social and pecuniary, demand of them imperatively to do all in their power to uphold the currency and the credit of the nation to the end of the great struggle. But there's no use in talking. Ephraim is jo ned to his idols, and panic and folly rule superne over the heads of the men of money.

Men who would take a gambling risk of te

Captain Raphael Semmes Safe in Rich-

Captain Raphael Semmes Safe in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Wh'g, Jan. 19.]

Captain Raphael Semmes, whose arrival in the confederacy had been previously announced, is now in Richmond. The galiant captain is looking as hale as ever, and his many friends will be pleased to learn that he has accomplished his long and tedious journey homeward in safety. We are not informed of the captain's movements; but the country can ill spare him from that sphere of usefulness in which he has made so great a reputation for himself and so gloriously defended the country's cause.

The Rebels Beginning to Calculate on Guerilia Warfare.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

French armies captured the great cities of Spain, demoilshed the Spains armies to a great extent, instituted a new government, and were afterwards compelled to relinquish their supposed conquest by the terrible assaults of Spanish guerilla bands. And it is as true to-day as if revealed by Heaven that if our armies were disbanded, and our poople were still unalterably determined to resist Yankee rule over this land, that such rule could not be maintained by five hundred thousand Yankee soldiers.

Hood's Army.

Where General Hood will make his headquarters is not yet known. It may be necessary, in consequence of a want of sufficiency of supplies at Corinth and other points beyond the break on the road, that he should fall back to a point this side of Corinth temporarily, until the road

fices.

It would be an appropriate and animating spectacle if a new outburst of enthusiasm and of patriotic devotion should be now witnessed among our countrymen. How delightful and inspiring it would be if men would forget their fears and repinings in the generous zeal of an exuberant liberality. If citizens would bring their gifts to the aid of the country—gifts of money to pay, and of provisions to feed the brave men who are fighting our battles—it would be a notice and a hely offering. Has the spirit departed that prompts to such exhibition of zeal in the cause of our beloved country? Not at ail. We have

whole war writes:—

I have a moderate supply of bacon and pork laid in for the year's maintenance of my family. If it will do any good to my fellow countrymen who are in the ranks, they shall have fall, awe four pieces of about forty. My good wife who sits by my side, in response to my question "Shall the meat go!" responds, "Yea, let it go." It shall be forthcoming. I ask po pay for it. I would thank God and take courage if my fellow countrymen would come up with seal and without delay to the support of the government, by contributions of money, bonds, cotton, tobacco, provisions, &c. I will most cheerfully contribute two hundred and fifty thousand dollars if the rich men of the country will come to the rescue. I was born poor—I am willing to give all, if necessary, to secure our liberties.

Noblel says the reader, and it is noble.

was our boardany. In section, in sectionary, to secure our liberties.

Noblet says the reader—and it is noble. Who will be the next! The soldiers of our army are in large arrearage of their scanty pay. The money has not been in the Treasury with which to pay them. What a pleasing relief, and what a generous tribute it would be to these battle worn heroes, if the rich men of our land would respond to the proposition of the gentleman from whose letter we have quoted, and provide the means of paying their dues at once. There would be something at once touching and inspiring in such an evidence of gratitude and of patriotic sympathy. And besides this demand on the Treasury there are others scarcely less sacred and important, for which the contributions of the wealthy would be an acceptable aid.

what would become of our money and bonds, our cotton and tobacco? All would be lost. Nor these alone. Curious ideas are entertained in some quarters. A curious forgetfulness has overtaken the minds of some who are usually shrewd enough. They are supposing that investments in railroad stocks and bank stocks, in lands and houses and mines, are exempt from the hazards of the condict; that while bonds and money depend for their value on success, these other properties would survive our national overthrow. Do they not know that the ban of confiscation is already proclaimed against all our property, of every possible kind? This edict hangs to every article of property like a lien. No conveyance can get rid of it. It follows the property, whoover becomes the purchaser. If we are conquered our lands, our houses, our railroad and bank, and manufacturing, and mining and State stocks will be as certainly and inevitably lost as our Confederate credits. Our only hope for anything is in the success of our struggle. Those who are sacrificing Confederate securities for other forms of property, with any idea of thus avoiding the hazards of the contest, are exhibiting an ignorance and a folly that surpass even their cowardice. We must fight the battle through, and must win it, or all is lost. It would be wise in us to give a fourth or a half, nay, the whole, in taxationfor gifts, rather than be conquered, for in that case, we would lose all, and our liberties besides.

We shall be pleased to be made the medium, if desired, of notifying the Treasury of any citizen's contribution. In other countries, and in other times, the people have made extreme sacrifices. Even the ladies have given their rings and their jewelry, nor spared the tresses that adorned their beauty. Let Confederate Americans demonstrate that no more patriotic and devoted people have ever lived than they; and that the letter which has called forth these remarks is such a one as multitudes concur in. This voluntary aid must not, of course, in the least interfers wit

Rebel Regulations of their Foreign Com-

In the rebel Senate, on the 18th instant, Mr. Oldham of Texas, introduced the following bill to amend an act approved February 6, 1864:-

or the regulations in pursuance treated or any department, district or other subordinate command shall in any manner, prohibit any citizen of the Conr federate States from transporting or removing any

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY—THE ESTIMATES AMOUNT TO \$6,936,502 61.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Tweed presiding. Supervisor Purdy moved that the Mayor be informed of the organization of the Board. The motion was carried; but the committee appointed to wait spon the Mayor found him absent from his office at the

mates of the Comptroller on the county tax lovy for the current year. The following are the items:

Advertising

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
Election expenses.
Removal of encumbrances in harbor.
Institution for the Blind.
Interest on Harlem bridge bonds.
Interest on root indemnity bonds.
Interest on root indemnity bonds.
Interest on soldiers, substitutes, and relief redemption bonds.
Interest on soldiers substitute bounty redemption bonds.
Interest on soldiers substitute bounty redemption bonds.
Interest on soldiers bounty fund bonds.
Interest on soldiers bounty fund bonds.
Interest on soldiers bounty fund bonds, No. 2.
Lighting, cleaning, and supplies for county offices.
M. Y. Juvenile Asylum. olice Department. olice contingent expenses. epairs to county buildings and offices.....

loard adjourned for a week from next Monday The Configured Savannah Cotton.

The Confidented Savannah Cottom.
FOUR CARGORS EN ROUTE TO THIS CITT.

Mr. Francis Robinson, the assistant government cotton agent, states that the steamer Commodore and three schooners, isden with cotton, from Savannah, may be hourly looked for at this port. Collector Drapes, who has charge of this shipment of cotton, expressed a hope in his last despatch that he would shortly be able to send all the vessels that were then loading. The greater portion of the cotton is to be stored at the Empire Storen, near Catharine ferry, Brooklyn; and, as soon as one thousand bales have been received the sale will be commenced.

New Counterfeit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

Counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the Fourth National Bank of Boston are reported to be in circulation.

There must be some error in the above item, which appears in your paper this morning. There is no Fourth

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Ex-Senator Gwin Created a Duke by Maximilian.

Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California Ceded to the Emperor Napoleon.

GWIN APPOINTED VICEROY.

Captain Beauregard His Private Secretary,

Ac.,

BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1865. arrival there of Captain Beauregard, a brother of Major General Beauregard, of the rebel States, in the capa city of private secretary to Wm. M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California.

Captain Beauregard reports that Mr. Gwin has been created a duke by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chih::ahua, Durango and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, by the Mexican government, in payment for the troc furnished by the French government to subjugate Mexico, and that Mr. Gwin has been appointed Vice over those States, and will soon enter upon the duties of

This story is not believed further than that Mr. Gwin has obtained certain grants of land, and is authorized to ncourage immigration from the rebel States The imperial forces appear to be gradually acquirin

of the country, in spite of occasional suc

of the imperialists, and at Mazatian they are harshly spoken of by the imperial organ. Many Americans, in consequence of their treatment,

are returning to California, who intended to stay in

Additional Particulars. The following letter was received by the last mail from

Mexico by a distinguished gentleman in this city. It speaks of a scheme on the topic foreshadowing the above CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26, 1864. I have before intimated to you that a cession of territory was probable. I now know positively that negogiations are pending with Count Montholon for the cession to France of a strip of territory stretching across

peninsula of Lower California, Sonora, on the right bank of the river Yagui—that is to say, the northern part of this State—the greater portion of Chihuahua, the whole of Nuevo Leon y Coahulla, and the greater part of Talipse. In fine, the line will be drawn from the m of the above mentioned river to to the Panuco, the limits of Mexico being reduced by the course of these two rivers to their source, and a line drown from one point to the other. This idea of Napoleon, once attained, will enable him to say, "This is the most glorious act of my reign;" and even his enemies will not be able to contradict him Maximilian, however disgusted he may be with this

protecting the empire against the attacks of the filli-busters, it will produce the total liquidation of the claims of France, and will give him, it is said, three hundred millions with which to meet the rapidly increasing exthat vast system of German immigration which is his dominant dream. And, as upon the other hand, this more than in name, dominated as it has been by three or be lost either by being taken by the French or by the Yankees, the advantages of the arrangement consol Maximilian for the great blow it inflicts upon his pride.

City Intelligence.

o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in were quickly on the premises and extinguished the fire in flooring, set fire to a stud partition in the cellar, which was extinguished by the firemen. Assistant Fire Marshal

was extinguished by the firemen. Assistant Fire Marshal H. O. Baker was quickly at the premises, and on his examination soon found sufficient evidence to show that the place had been wifully set on fire. Subsequent developments threw strong suspicion upon the proprietor of the store, Henry Frecht, who was taken into custody by officer John McGloin, of the Fourteenth precinct, and yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, who committed him to await an examination. It appears that the clerk, Charles Schlobom, after closing the store, went to bed about ten o'clock, leaving the proprietor in the store. He took a comfortable off the bed and threw it on the floor in the back room. When the fire was discovered this comfortable, with several articles of old clothing, was found around an oil can in the store saturated with kerosene. A preparation of cigar boxes, pieces of split wood, a broken basket and some paper were found under the shelving adjoining, all saturated with oil. The speedy extinguishment of the flames prevented the destruction of this preparation. The street door was found secured by a wooden bar, and the back room door was locked, thus precluding the possibility of any one from the outside entering and setting fire to the store. Mr. Pracht has six hundred dollars insurance on his stock in the Jesserson Insurance Company. He purchased the place about a month since for two hundred dollars, and has added but very little since. The loss will be about thirty dollars.

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ceeded yesterday by another cold snap, which had the effect of cementing the broken fragments of ice on the

house, No. 264 West Fifteenth street, on Monday ing, and presented him a massive gold chronot watch and chain, and also a government bond for watch and chain, and also a government bond for \$500. The inscription on the inner case of the watch reads thus:—"Prosented to Captain Jacob B. Warlow by the bankers, merchants and friends doing business in the First precinct, Jan. 23, 1855." Under a recent order issued by the Police Commissioners no officer is allowed to receive presents without a special permit. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the Board, asking permission to make the presentation, which was granted:—